

# The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

## A FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

Advocates of the proposed amendment to the Virginia constitution extending the session of the General Assembly from sixty days as at present to ninety days will find no aid or comfort in the statement made last night by State Senator J. D. Elam, of Brunswick, one of the most conservative and experienced members of the General Assembly. His pronouncement that that body does not have so much to do now as it used to have carries with it the authority which is based on actual experience in both ninety and sixty days sessions, for Senator Elam has served in the General Assembly before and after the adoption of the new constitution.

This statement by Senator Elam was made with reference to the recent editorial utterance of the Brunswick Gazette. The Gazette said in its issue of Sept. 15:

"The legislatures which have assembled since the adoption of the present constitution have found, by practical experience, that they cannot perform their duties within sixty days and have, therefore, proposed this amendment to the people. . . . We believe that the amendment had been proposed because it was found that the work could not be done within sixty days."

By way of refutation of the contention that the public business has grown to such an extent that it is impossible now to attend to it properly in sixty days, Senator Elam points out that much of the time of the ninety-day session—which obtained before the new constitution—was consumed in the consideration of matters which under the new constitution have been taken out of the province and sphere of work of the General Assembly. Under the old form of legislative procedure, the General Assembly granted charters to cities and towns, decided matters relating to the annexation of cities and towns, and granted charters to corporations. These special, local, and private matters were often hotly contested, involved many hearings, brought witnesses and advocates and opponents swooping down on the committees of the General Assembly, and consumed many days of the legislative session.

Article IV, section 63 of the new constitution of Virginia is a most illuminating evidence of the truth of what Senator Elam says. It expressly prohibits the General Assembly from enacting any "local, special, or private law" as to more than one hundred subjects and cases. There are twenty separate clauses of these subjects and cases. All these things the Legislature had to do before the adoption of the constitution which it is now sought by some people to amend after only eight years of its operation. All these things the Legislature does not have to do now.

The questions of annexation and charters of cities are now substantially regulated by general law. The State Corporation Commission, created by the new constitution, has taken jurisdiction over the grants of charters to corporations—and the Commission is loaded down with work.

The General Assembly is now relieved of these tremendous burdens and yet there are those who go about the land, crying that in a sixty day session the General Assembly cannot attend to the public business. No longer does a legislative committee have to journey to a distant city to see whether it ought to be annexed or not, no longer does it have to listen to the voluminous and ponderous arguments of lawyers interested in corporate charters, and the citizens of cities and towns thrash out with the courts now, instead of the General Assembly, the pros and cons of annexation problems.

Sixty days is enough. The General Assembly has to do with practically nothing now but general propositions. Its local business is small. What is needed is not more time, but more concentrated attention on the pending business. If proposers of pet projects and "buncombe" measures would refrain from so doing, and realize that there are certain fundamental matters that will be disposed of by the General Assembly and little else—if, in other words, the General Assembly would get down to business at the first and stay down at business and stick to it, sixty days would be a comfortable period in which to accomplish the proper work of the legislature.

Sixty days is enough. Let the people vote against a further extension of time which would be an unnecessary and unwieldy additional burden upon the finances of this Commonwealth.

**MR. BRYAN'S "REGULARITY."**  
Consistency is a jewel which the truly great never wear. Mr. Bryan declares his adherence to "principle"

and his superiority to mere party regularity by refusing to vote for Jim Dahlgren, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Nebraska, that life-time friend, whose noisy welcomes on the piers of New York have so often cheered the heart of the "peerless one" when returning from some European lecture tour. Still, as Mr. Bryan says, if one cannot be President, at least there is virtue in being right. So Jim Dahlgren will go to the polls this year unsupported and uncheered by that former friend, who wrote across the Democratic heavens as the final test of all political virtues, "party regularity."

We are glad to see this returning evidence of nerve on Mr. Bryan's part. Doubtless he never rendered a greater service to the public than when he showed them by his own action that one might still believe in Bryan and be a better.

In 1892, it is true, Mr. Bryan voted the Populist ticket and helped General Weaver. In 1896 and 1900 he joyously voted for himself. In 1904 personally Mr. Bryan was "regular," but his devoted followers stuck the knife up to the hilt in the back of Judge Parker. In 1908, with a skill born of long practice, and with undimmed admiration for himself and "party regularity," Mr. Bryan again voted for himself. All that time there were men who voted with Mr. Bryan or against Mr. Bryan, whose political foundation lay far deeper than any trifling idea of verbal consistency, but who were tried and tested by "regularity."

Many are disposed to mock Mr. Bryan for his failure to take for himself that physic he has so long and so earnestly forced on others. Rather, we think, he should be praised. He has shown by his own luminous example that a man may vote for himself and not for himself and maintain his manhood even if he does not gain the cheap and easy applause that comes from blind and consistent acceptance of principles which are neither believed nor admired.

**THE OYSTER OLIGARCHY.**  
Virginia receives \$75,000 a year from rental of oyster bottoms and licenses to tongs. To protect the oyster bottoms from depredation by tongs or planters costs \$40,000. The total revenue derived from tongs is \$10,000. So it costs Virginia \$30,000 a year to keep the "natural rocks" open for public use. Commissioner McDonald Lee has for years been crying for more police, more money, more men. In the main, the Legislature has granted these requests, and yet Commissioner Lee's policy has miserably failed.

If Virginia would lease its oyster bottoms she would receive a net revenue of \$200,000 at least, instead of the paltry \$30,000 that now dribbles in. And what is more the oystermen, tongs and planters alike, would produce not less than five times the wealth now coming from the rivers, bays and estuaries of the State. On the side of peace and good order the gain would be even greater. Said The Times-Dispatch's special correspondent yesterday:

Among the inspectors the opinion prevails that the trouble largely originated through the fact that the tongs have no occupation during the closed season. Throughout the summer, when rigid police regulations forbid the taking of oysters from the public rocks, and when the only oysters on the market are those from private grounds, the tongs drift about in idleness and talk of their grievances. With the opening of the season on September 15 there came the rush to the rocks, and the stake-pulling episode, which was an act of sheer lawlessness.

Under a general leasing policy this idleness would be impossible, for the tongs would be at work all summer, either in their own or some one else's leased bottoms. From the tongs' standpoint this is eminently desirable, for the tongs really want profitable and steady work instead of occasional gambles when rich "strikes" occur. From the State's standpoint it means a tenfold increase in revenue derived from the oyster industry without considering the incidental and certain growth of wealth in Tidewater.

How long will the tax-payers stand this destruction of property, this breach of law, this wasteful extravagance? Already for two seasons the Hon. R. E. Byrd has tried to get laws that would meet present conditions. Both times he was beaten by the oyster oligarchy. Now it is plain to every mountaineer that administration of Virginia's oyster industry under the present laws and Commission of Fisheries is a farce and a failure. The politics in the oyster situation must be squeezed out and squeezed out at once.

**TAWNEY'S DEFEAT.**  
Revolutions are never reasonable. The torrent that sweeps away cities is powerful, but its very strength lies in its blind force. Insurgency in its blind force is small. What is needed is not more time, but more concentrated attention on the pending business. If proposers of pet projects and "buncombe" measures would refrain from so doing, and realize that there are certain fundamental matters that will be disposed of by the General Assembly and little else—if, in other words, the General Assembly would get down to business at the first and stay down at business and stick to it, sixty days would be a comfortable period in which to accomplish the proper work of the legislature.

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**THE DANIEL MONUMENT.**  
The Lynchburg News is advocating a movement to erect a monument to the memory of John Warlick Daniel. Several Virginia newspapers have advocated such a monument to be purchased with funds to be contributed by the people of Virginia generally and placed in Richmond. The News contends that it should be erected in Lynchburg, the home city of the illustrious "Lame Lion," but wishes the people of Lynchburg to start the movement, wherever the memorial be placed.

That the movement will take on definite shape at once is a hope in which we fully concur with our contemporary. The memory of this splendid son of Virginia should be permanently honored without delay by a monument. Loved as he was by the rank and file of Virginians, we have faith that contributions to such a cause would pour in from every city and county and hamlet in this Commonwealth. For Daniel gave himself to the people of Virginia. He did not lay up treasures for himself as he grew old in their service. His life was one of constant sacrifice, and this monument would be a testimonial of the debt of gratitude which Virginia owes to her brilliant son. His State he served, himself he would not serve.

That the News should wish the statue to be placed in Lynchburg seems not at all strange. It is but natural that the people of that city should so desire. Yet we believe that the people of Virginia would will that the memorial be erected in the capital of their State and his. Let us place a bronze likeness of him of noble proportions in the shadow of the capitol of Virginia, in defense of which he gave the blood of his youth and in which he spent his first years as a public servant. Let it stand there as a perpetual reminder to him who likewise would in his day and generation serve Virginia faithfully and unselfishly and nobly. Honor now him who was in the memorable era in which he lived and moved the "strong star" of Virginia and "the beautiful rod" of her people.

**STOP THE SPEEDING.**  
The people of Elton district in Amherst county are going right after the speed-limit violators. A Lynchburg motorist was arrested on Wednesday morning on the charge of unlawful speeding and violation of the speed regulations of Amherst county. Four or five arrests for similar offenses on the same road will speedily follow, it is said. The nuisance and the danger have become so great that the people are determined that there shall be an end to such a state of affairs. "The best men of the county are behind the movement and most of them are going about the matter in a thoroughly business-like and very sane manner," says the Lynchburg Advance.

The episode from which these arrests will result was enough to make the people indignant. Three cars owned by Lynchburg people and operated by young men are said to have raced against a Southern Railway train all the way from Lynchburg to Monroe, "beating the train by a large margin."

"This last charge of speeding," says the Advance, "together with various other alleged violations of the speed laws, the frightening of horses on the Amherst roads, the narrow escape from injury at the hands of speeding automobiles, the killing of dogs and stock which were the property of the residents along the road in Elton district, has brought about an intense feeling on the part of the people of the district. . . . These people state that they have nothing against the majority of Lynchburg automobilists traveling; their roads in a proper and legal manner. In fact, they say they are glad to have them, as it does much to open up relations between the urban and suburban population."

Just at present, the Amherst people, always progressive and far-sighted, are considering the construction of more good roads. There is some opposition to such further construction and it will recruit strength from the abuse of the existing good roads made by automobilists. These violations by automobilists, who have all to gain by the building of good roads, may seriously affect the good roads movement in Amherst and may retard the construction of more improved roads there. The offenders in such a case offend against themselves as well as against the struggling cause of good roads.

The law ought to bear heavily on the man who jeopardizes the life, liberty, and property of other people by his reckless and insane desire for high speed. Our courts must lay powerful emphasis on that bed-rock principle of our laws—as ancient as the hills but as applicable to present conditions as to those of the past—"So use your own property as not to injure that of any other person."

The fourteen-page hobbie skirt supplement of the Newport News Times-Herald yesterday would have delighted the heart of Edward Bok. If the suffragettes succeed, our newspapers will be filled with patterns and news of new gowns, and the worse half will be completely confined to a "Men's Column."

Wednesday was the sixty-sixth milepost for Justice John, but he did not follow the example of the Caesar on similar occasions and set free a part of the jail population.

The Manufacturer's Record asks as to the recent meeting of the Colonel and the President, "Who was sinking and who was the Cassius of the episode at 'New Haven'?" We don't know—but both stand "on the burning deck."

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, in speeding the parting baseball season and welcoming the coming football days, says "Vale—et vive!" At the end of the football season, we suppose, it will be, as usual, "Vale—et vive!"

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Subjects for High School Theses.**

Please suggest suitable topics for a high school thesis. RICHMOND.

A thesis on any one of the following subjects might prove interesting. We put most of them in the form of questions:

1. Has the United States been more influential in the promotion of civil liberty than the British Empire?
2. Did the American Revolution contribute more to civil liberty than the French Revolution?
3. Is the English Government superior, in form and mode of operation, to the government of the United States?
4. Are the conservative forces in our nation sufficient to insure its perpetuity?
5. The establishment of a national university by the general government desirable?
6. Should it be the policy of our government to own and operate the railroads?
7. Is the social democracy which has prevailed in this country imperilled by the rise of an aristocracy of wealth?
8. American newspapers, their influence on society and upon the individual?
9. Would the political union of Canada and the United States be a benefit, or the reverse, to both countries?
10. Character and how it may be built up.
11. What makes for success in life?
12. Should the United States annex Cuba?
13. Was Caesar a true patriot?
14. The advantage of self-dependence.
15. The relative importance of method and knowledge.
16. The mood of America at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Considerer which one you wish to write. Webster, Lee and Davis would be interesting subjects. In fact, a thesis on the character and work done by any of our noted men in American history can always be made instructive.

**Salary of Post-Office Assistant.**  
Please answer in your Query and Answer Column this: What salary does a post-office assistant receive? A READER.

Address the Post-Office Department at Washington for this information.

**Gold Mines in Fluvanna.**  
If "J. G. W." will send us a self-addressed stamped envelope we will send him information on the gold mine in Fluvanna. There is a gold mine there. "The Tellurium."

**Sons of Revolution.**  
Can you give me the address of the society or officers of the Sons of the American Revolution, which is celebrating its centennial year?

You may address your letter to William G. Harvey, Charleston, S. C.

**The Eleusinian Mysteries.**  
What were the Eleusinian Mysteries of ancient Greece?

The sacred rites with which the English Channel or not? If so, on what date?

He swam the channel in twenty-one hours, August 24, 1875.

**Capt. Webb's Record.**  
Did Captain Matthew Webb, the swimmer, actually swim across the English Channel or not? If so, on what date?

He swam the channel in twenty-one hours, August 24, 1875.

**Guinea Pig.**  
Is the guinea pig a true pig, as we understand the ordinary "porker" of commerce?

Properly speaking, the guinea pig is not a pig at all, but a rodent, closely related to the cava of Uruguay and Brazil. It belongs to the same natural order as the rat and the beaver.

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ter. According to this, the goddess wandering in search of Persephone, came to Eleusis in disguise, and was hospitably received by King Celeus. In return she directed the establishment of a temple and mystic rites in her honor.

**"Come to the Bridal Chamber," etc.**  
Please give me through your Query Column:

1. Name of author of

"Come to the bridal chamber, Death: Come to the mother when she feels for the first time her newborn's breath."

2. Name of author of novel relating to building of iron man, who finally complains of having no soul and haunts "author of his own destruction."
3. If the dog that was without soul, etc.?
4. Fitz Greene Halleck.
5. Name of author who supply any information as to this.

**Book on Bryan Murder.**  
Will you please tell me where I can get book that was written on the murder of Pearl Bryan?

Send us a self-addressed postal card, and we will send you the address of a company from whom we feel sure that you can get the book. We do not print dealers' names in this column.

**The Marriage Age.**  
Will you please publish:

1. If a young lady has the right to marry in Virginia at the age of eighteen if her parents are not willing?
2. If not, what age will she have the right to marry? A SUBSCRIBER.
3. No.
4. Twenty-one.

**"Caracasene."**  
We return our thanks to Mr. George E. Allen for the copy of the poem, "Caracasene," which he so kindly sends us. We regret that lack of space forbids its reproduction here.

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# Life Blessings